

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Leamington Spa :

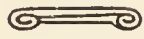
T. J. KENNARD, PRINTER, 118, WARWICK STREET.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29720606>

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON, J.P. (Chairman).

The MAYOR (Mr. Alderman R. F. BURY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)

Mr. Alderman BAKER.

„ „ FLAVEL, J.P.

„ Councillor ANDREW.

„ „ DAVIS.

„ „ DURHAM.

„ „ HANDS.

„ „ HUNT.

„ „ JOHNSTON.

„ „ ROBERTSON.

Miss „ SARGEAUNT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON (Chairman).

The MAYOR.

Mr. Alderman FLAVEL.

„ Councillor HUNT.

Mrs. „ RICE.

Miss „ SARGEAUNT.

Mrs. ATKINSON.

„ GOODWAY.

„ WILLINGTON.

„ OLIVE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a).—MEDICAL. 1. Whole Time:

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Bacteriologist.

W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

2. Part Time:

On Staff of Warneford Hospital.

Consulting Obstetric Surgeon: G. G. ALDERSON, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon for Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat:

F. W. SYDENHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D., resigned May 7th, 1931.

E. LL. HOWELL JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon in Charge of X-Ray Department:

W. EDMUND JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon: LESLIE E. HANSON, L.D.S.

(b).—OTHERS. 1. Whole Time.

Sanitary Inspectors:

G. H. HAMMOND.*||

A. J. SMITH.*

Inspector of Weights and Measures and Inspector under the Shops Acts:

J. H. BOOTH.

Health Visitors:

Miss EVELYN FREER.†*||¶ Resigned, September 19th, 1930.

(Half Time) Miss L. NORMINGTON†‡¶

Appointed Whole Time, September 20th, 1930.

(Half Time) Miss C. RAMSAY‡¶ Appointed, December 2nd, 1930.

School Nurses:

Miss M. MORRIS¶

(Half Time) Miss L. NORMINGTON†‡¶

Resigned, September 19th, 1930.

(Half Time) Miss C. Ramsay‡¶ Appointed, December 2nd, 1930.

Clerk: Miss W. WEBB.

2. Part Time:

Public Analysts:

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H.

W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector: E RINGER, M.R.C.V.S.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other Foods.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

‡ Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

▪ Health Visitor's Probation Certificate, University of Edinburgh.



Public Health Department,
Hamilton House,
Leamington Spa,
22nd May, 1931.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to herewith submit to you the report of the Public Health Department for 1930.

There has, this year, been a small natural increase of population, *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths, of 20. The birth rate—although very low, 14 per thousand—is slightly higher than last year, which was the lowest of which there are any records. This figure, as those of all the other statistics, is based on the estimated population for the middle of 1929, as the Registrar-General's estimate for the middle of 1930 is not available.

As regards infectious diseases, both notifiable and non-notifiable, the death rate has been remarkably low. The number of cases of Measles and Mumps were both above the average for the last 20 years, and the number of cases of Scarlet Fever—54—was greater than any year since 1923.

Although the Ministry of Health do not require the full Survey Report asked for in 1925 it may be of interest to briefly consider the progress made in the last 5 years.

As regards Housing, the Council have built 246 houses during this period and 270 have been erected by private enterprise, as against 170 and 35 respectively in the previous quinquennium.

In 1926, the alterations and additions to the Pump Room were completed and the whole establishment brought up-to-date.

Fordson Tractors were largely substituted for horse-drawn vehicles for the removal of refuse.

In 1927, the refuse destructor was remodelled and reconstructed.

The Ante-Natal Clinic was established and arrangements were entered into with the Warneford Hospital for the treatment of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia with the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

A private Society known as Leamington Slum Clearance, Ltd., provided the first 8 houses on the Holt Estate.

In 1928, the new sewage works which had been begun in the previous year were completed.

The powers under the Nursing Homes Registration Act were transferred by the County Council to the Local Authority, and the Post-Natal Clinic was started.

In 1929, 10 further houses were erected by the Leamington Slum Clearance Society.

An Ultra-Violet Light apparatus was installed at the Clinic for the combined use of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics.

A considerable portion of the bed of the River Leam was cleaned below the Adelaide Bridge.

Towards the end of 1930, 17 acres of land were purchased by the Corporation on the Shrubland Hall Estate for the erection of 190 houses.

I have to record two changes in the Staff. In September, Miss Freer resigned her post as full time Health Visitor, Miss Normington was appointed in her place; and in December, Miss Ramsay was appointed half-time Health Visitor and half-time School Nurse.

In conclusion, I should like to express my indebtedness to all the officials of the Corporation, and especially to my own colleagues in this department.

Great assistance has also been received from the Staff of the Warneford Hospital, and from the Tuberculosis Officer.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. GOLDIE.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Estimated Population, middle of 1929	...	...	29,450
Natural Increase of Population, 1930	...	...	20
Birth-rate	...	...	14'0 per 1,000
Death-rate (Crude)	...	...	13'3 „
Death-rate (corrected for Age and Sex Constitution)	...	...	10'13 „
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births	...	...	36'2
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	0'13 per 1,000
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	...	0'50 „
Other Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	...	0'03 „
Cancer Death-rate	...	...	2'4 „
Average Age at Death	...	...	62 years.
Density of Population per Acre...	...	...	10'45

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	2,816
Population (Census, 1921)	28,941
„ Estimated 1929	29,450
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	6,814
„ „ „ 1930 (according to Rate Books	7,600
Number of Private Families (Census, 1921) ...	7,482
Rateable Value	£264,609
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£1,047 3s. 5d.

The Registrar-General has been unable to provide an estimate of the population for the middle of 1930, up to the present, but as he has estimated a reduction in the population for the past three years, the estimated population for 1929 has been made from the figures here given, as the natural increase of population has only amounted to 20.

The Borough of Royal Leamington Spa is situated on the adjacent slopes of two hills, between which runs the river Leam. Generally speaking, the sub-soil is porous and is composed of Sand and Gravel; there is Clay in places.

The Climate is equable and well suited for the purpose of a residential town and Spa, the prevailing wind being South-West. Further information as to the Meteorological Conditions is given at the end of this Report.

The town itself, especially the more modern part, is well planned and laid out, the numerous Forest Trees and Pleasure Grounds entitle it to the eminent position to which it has attained amongst Inland Watering places.

There are few industries in the Borough; in fact, apart from two Factories, the population is mainly concerned in supplying the wants of Residents or Visitors. Roughly speaking, one may divide the population into the following classes:—

(1) Those who reside in the town because of its natural advantages, and who are in a position to reside in any other town should they consider it more desirable.



(2) Those who reside in Leamington Spa and travel daily to the neighbouring industrial centres of Coventry and Birmingham. The number of these has been increased very considerably during recent years, and they influence to a serious extent the problem of house shortage.

(3) Those who supply the wants of Inhabitants and Visitors to the Spa.

(4) Visitors who come to the Spa in search of health. The number of these fluctuates according to the time of the year, being greatest in the Spring and Autumn.

In 1926, the alterations and additions to the Pump Rooms—which included practically the rebuilding of the main corridor and the erection of an Annexe to provide additional room for various forms of electrical treatment—was completed and opened to the public on October 9th, by Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

The baths were entirely re-modelled and brought up-to-date, all the engineering plant was renewed, and the whole building treated by a low pressure hot water system. The total number of baths and treatments given have, during the last five years, increased by 50%.

It is hoped that the scheme for the treatment of patients insured in Friendly Societies will shortly be in operation, and that the benefit of Spa treatment will be extended to those who hitherto have been unable to take advantage of the facilities provided.

The installation of a new filtering plant has greatly improved the water in the swimming baths—of which there are two, one for men, and one for women. The great increase in the numbers of those using these baths is the best comment on any criticism of the expense incurred.

The turnstile figures for the last four seasons, which last from May to September in each year, are as follows :—

1927	...	38,767
1928	...	59,714
1929	...	73,369
1930	...	85,868

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR.

		Total.		Males.		Females.
Births—Legitimate	...	392	...	189	...	203
Illegitimate	...	22	...	5	...	17
Birth-rate	...	14·0				
Deaths	... ...	394	...	191	...	203
Death-rate	...	13·3				

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child-Birth—

From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—
From other Causes...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 Births—

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	28·0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	181·8
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1

POPULATION.

The Natural increase of population, expressed by the difference between the number of Births and Deaths, was 20. The population as estimated by the Registrar-General was 29,450, for the middle of 1929.

The Census Returns since 1851 are as follows :—

1851	...	15,723
1861	...	17,402
1871	...	20,917
1881	...	22,976
1891	...	26,930
1901	...	26,888
1911	...	26,713
1921	...	28,560

BIRTHS.

414 Births (increase of 20) were registered during 1930, and their distribution as to Wards is indicated in the following Table. The Birth-rate for 1930 was 14·0 per 1,000. There were 194 Males and 220 Females born, being in the proportion of 113 Females to 100 Males.

TABLE I.

WARDS.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.
North-East	98	14·4	6,795
South-East	159	16·8	9,420
West	104	12·8	8,069
Milverton and Lillington	53	10·2	5,166
External	58	—	—
	472	14·0	29,450

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

22 Illegitimate Births were registered during the year. This figure and the corresponding rates are compared with those for previous 10 years :—

Year.	All Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate.	Percentage of all Births.
1921	- 546	- 35	- 1·2	- 6·4
1922	- 517	- 36	- 1·25	- 6·9
1923	- 469	- 21	- ·72	- 4·4
1924	- 452	- 33	- 1·12	- 7·3
1925	- 433	- 20	- ·68	- 4·6
1926	- 410	- 24	- ·79	- 5·8
1927	- 408	- 25	- ·83	- 6·1
1928	- 421	- 33	- 1·10	- 7·8
1929	- 394	- 32	- 1·08	- 8·1
1930	- 414	- 22	- 0·74	- 5·3

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages during the year was 177. This includes all marriages in the Churches and all marriages in the Chapels having an authorised parson; but with regard to marriages registered by the Registrar, only including those where one of the contracting parties resided in Leamington. If we could claim them all, the marriage rate would be 6·0 per 1,000 living.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in this district during 1930 was 408. Of these, 94 were deaths of non-residents. On the other hand, 80 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough were registered elsewhere. The figures thus corrected, the nett number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 394, giving a Death-rate of 13·3 per 1,000.

The necessity for the correction of the Death-rate according to the age and sex constitution of the population is a matter of some importance. The Registrar-General has accordingly, calculated a "Standardizing Factor" based on the census of 1921 for each Urban and Rural District with a population over 10,000. The factor in Leamington is ·762 which gives for the Town a corrected Death-rate of 10·13.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LEAMINGTON SPA IN 1930.

(From General Register Office, Somerset House).

Causes of Death.				Males.		Females.
All Causes				191	...	203
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	—	...	—
2	Smallpox	...	...	—	...	—
3	Measles	...	...	2	...	—
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	...	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	1	...	—
6	Diphtheria	...	...	—	...	—
7	Influenza	...	...	1	...	—
8	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	...	—
9	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	1	...	—
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	7	...	8
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	...	—
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	35	...	36

Causes of Death.				Males.		Females.
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	—	...	—
14	Diabetes	...	...	3	...	6
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	9	...	11
16	Heart Disease	...	...	31	...	48
17	Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	11	...	14
18	Bronchitis	...	...	11	...	8
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	7	...	6
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	2	...	1
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	3	...	1
22	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	—	...	1
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	2	...	3
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	4	...	1
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	7	...	10
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	...	—
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	—	...	1
28	Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, Premature Birth	...	...	2	...	5
29	Suicide	...	...	3	...	—
30	Other deaths from Violence	...	...	15	...	3
31	Other defined Diseases	...	...	32	...	40
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	—	...	—

The average age at death was 62.

The 232 deaths of persons over 65 years may, with interest, be analysed as follows :—

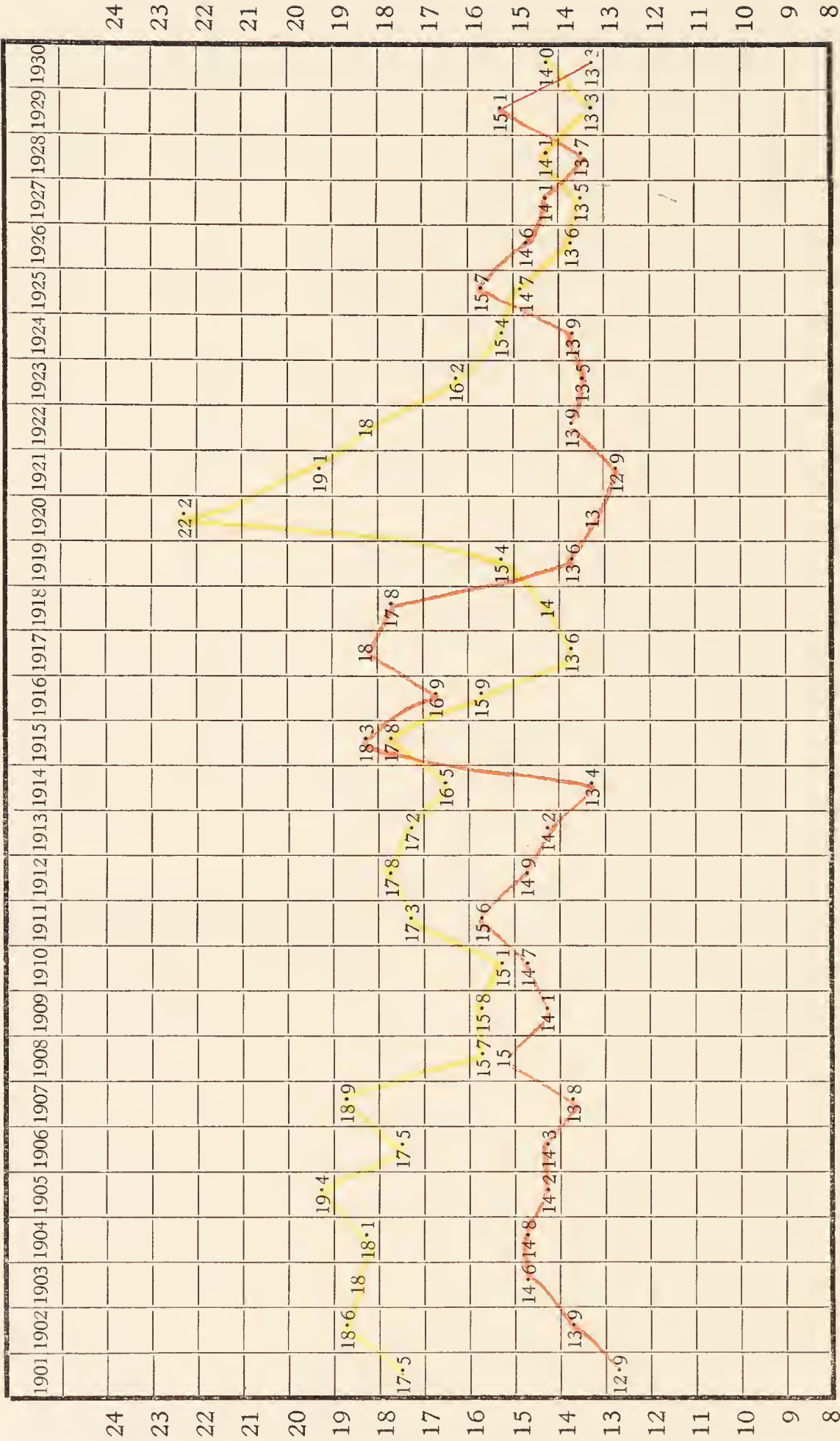
Age at Death : 65-75.		75-85		85 and over.	
102	...	100	...	30	

INQUESTS.

47 Inquests were held : 35 on males, and 12 on females. The findings of the Jury were as follows :—

Accidental Deaths	...	...	...	21
Natural Causes	...	...	...	17
Septic Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Suicide while of Unsound Mind	...	...	...	2
Shock	...	...	...	2
Misadventure (heat of sun)	...	...	...	2
Accidentally Drowned	...	...	...	1
Found Dead in Canal	...	...	...	1

Chart showing Birth-Rate (Yellow Line) and Death-Rate (Red Line) per 1,000 in Leamington since 1901.



The Yellow Line shows the Birth-Rate.

The Red Line shows the Death-Rate.

TABLE II.
POPULATION, BIRTH, AND DEATH-RATES
FROM 1901 TO 1930.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1901	26,888	17·5	12·9	99·5	0·20
1902	26,967	18·6	13·9	113·3	0·40
1903	27,017	18·0	14·6	125·2	0·25
1904	27,060	18·1	14·8	123·9	0·18
1905	27,100	19·4	14·2	102·6	0·36
1906	27,140	17·5	14·3	126·0	0·51
1907	27,207	18·9	13·8	112·6	0·22
1908	27,217	15·7	15·0	84·1	0·33
1909	27,252	15·8	14·1	101·8	0·40
1910	27,360	15·1	14·7	74·9	0·44
1911	26,739	17·3	15·8	88·5	0·67
1912	26,690	17·8	14·9	73·3	0·07
1913	26,671	17·2	14·2	80·6	0·63
1914	26,652	16·5	13·4	86·1	0·49
1915	25,912	17·7	18·3	95·6	1·07
1916	27,888	15·9	16·9	74·7	0·14
1917	25,654	13·6	18·0	87·2	0·58
1918	30,730	14·0	17·8	72·2	0·18
1919	29,498	15·4	13·6	52·6	0·06
1920	29,445	22·2	13·0	62·6	0·27
1921	28,560	18·9	12·94	64·1	0·30
1922	28,740	18·0	13·9	58·0	00·24
1923	28,790	16·2	13·5	57·5	0·34
1924	29,260	15·4	13·9	64·1	0·41
1925	29,360	14·7	15·7	62·3	0·27
1926	30,040	13·6	14·6	75·6	0·43
1927	30,050	13·5	14·1	68·6	0·19
1928	29,760	14·1	13·7	61·7	0·16
1929	29,450	13·3	15·1	68·5	0·27
1930	29,450	14·0	13·3	36·2	0·13
30 years' Average		16·6	14·6	82·7	0·33

STILL-BIRTHS.

15 Notices were received from the Borough Treasurer, acting as Registrar of Cemeteries, of which 8 were males and 7 females. The deaths, as far as could be ascertained, were due as follows :— Physique of Mother, 2; Shock, 1; Difficult Labour, 1; Prolapse of Cord, 1; Unknown, 1; Accident, 2; Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 3; Breech Presentation, 1; Rheumatic Fever before Confinement, 1; Macerated Foetus, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1.

The percentage of Still-Births to Births was 3·6, as against 3·3 last year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

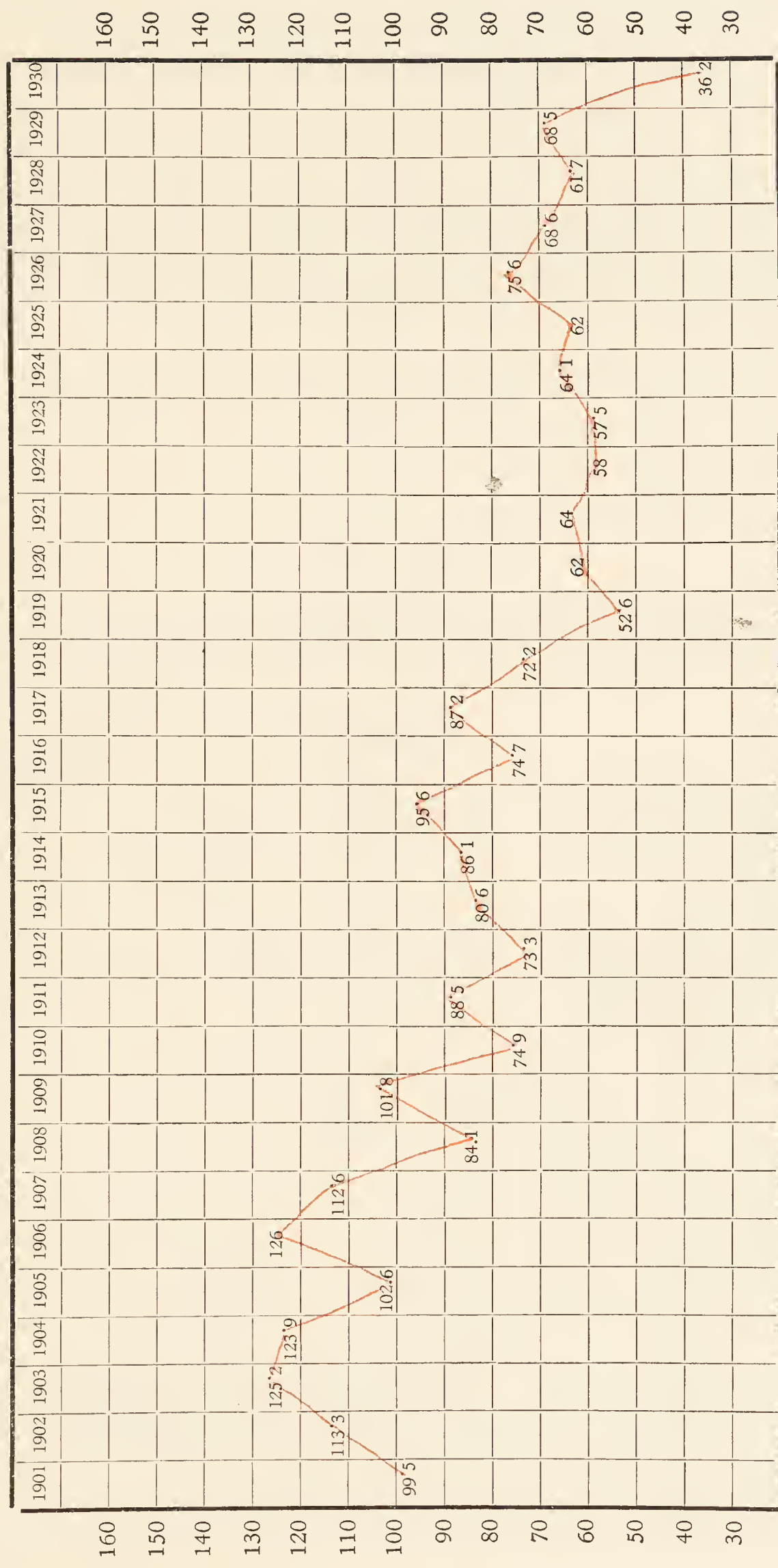
The infantile mortality rate, 36·2. The figure for the 157 smaller towns (adjusted populations, 20,000 to 50,000) is 55.

TABLE III.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.		Leamington Spa.		England and Wales.
1911	-	88	-	128
1912	-	73	-	95
1913	-	80	-	109
1914	-	86	-	105
1915	-	97	-	110
1916	-	75	-	91
1917	-	87	-	97
1918	-	72	-	97
1919	-	52	-	89
1920	-	62	-	80
1921	-	64	-	83
1922	-	57	-	69
1923	-	57	-	69
1924	-	64	-	75
1925	-	62	-	75
1926	-	75	-	67
1927	-	68	-	69
1928	-	61	-	60
1929	-	68	-	74
1930	-	36	-	60

Chart Showing Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births in Leamington since 1901.



The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 15, 4 of whom were illegitimate. Of this number, 12 were neonatal deaths, *i.e.*, children under 4 weeks of age.

The causes of death in these were as follows :—(1) Prematurity, 2; (2) Congenital Defects, 6; Marasmas, 1; (4) Bronchitis, 1; (5) Enteritis, 1; (6) Found dead in Canal (newly born), 1.

The 6 pairs of twins born during the year are all living.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1924 TO 1930.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Total Deaths 7 years.
Marasmus... ..	2	2	1	2	1	...	2	10
Premature Birth	4	8	7	10	9	11	2	51
Bronchitis... ..	3	2	1	1	2	...	1	10
Pneumonia	3	4	6	5	3	3	...	24
Convulsions	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	8
Congenital Defects	6	...	5	2	5	6	7	31
Diarrhoeal Diseases	3	2	6	5	...	...	1	17
Whooping Cough... ..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overlaying	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Non-Tuberculous Men'gitis ... ..	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4
Tuberculous Enteritis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Miliary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Asphyxia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Other Causes	1	4	...	1	2	2	1	11
Total Deaths below 1 year	29	27	31	28	26	27	15	183
Rate per 1000 Births	64·1	62·3	75·6	68·6	61·7	68·5	36·2	62·4

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Local Authority have an arrangement with the Leamington and District Nursing Association (affiliated to the Queen Victoria Nursing Association, London), whereby on the payment of a retaining fee of £20, and 6d. a visit, a Nurse is available to look after cases of Pneumonia, Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc., in their own homes.

This Association is also available for all members (*i.e.*, Box-Holders) who pay 2d. per week (this sum covering Father, Mother, and all Children up to 16 years of age, also for non-members for a period not exceeding 4 weeks at 3/- per week.

Members of the Provident Dispensary, Old Age Pensioners, and persons receiving Parish Relief, are entitled to the services of the Nurses without payment.

MIDWIVES.

These are under the control of the Warwickshire County Council. At the present time there are 7 qualified Midwives practising in the Town.

In addition there are 13 Nurses connected with various Nursing Homes holding the C.M.B. Certificate, who attend occasional cases.

Pupils are trained at the Warneford Hospital.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

There is co-operation between the Local Authority and the National Health Insurance in the direction of Health propaganda mainly among school children. Information is also supplied in certain classes of cases in which questions of maternity benefit arise.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Analysts appointed for the Borough are Messrs. Bostock Hill & Rigby, of Birmingham. Samples from the two sources of Water supply for the Borough are examined quarterly; other samples as need may arise.

Their work also includes the examination of all samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act.

In addition to the chemical analysis of water, samples are also submitted quarterly to the University of Manchester for bacteriological examination. At the Municipal Laboratory swabs, sputa, etc., are examined. Wasserman tests and examination of blood for typhoid, paratyphoid, etc., are undertaken by the Pathological Department of the University of Birmingham.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Particulars as to Adoptive Acts, Local Acts, and Bye-laws.

	Date of coming into operation.
1. THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) Act, 1889	9th Nov., 1889
2. THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) Act, 1890	9th Feb., 1891
3. THE PUBLIC HEALTHS ACTS AMENDMENT Act, 1890	12th Oct., 1891
4. THE PRIVATE STREET WORKS ACT, 1892	12th Sept., 1898
5. THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907	9th June, 1908

LOCAL ACTS.

1. LEAMINGTON IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1843.
2. LEAMINGTON PRIORS LOCAL BOARD (EXTENSION OF POWERS) ACT, 1868.
3. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1886.
4. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1896.
5. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1902.

BYE-LAWS.

1. BYE-LAWS AS TO THE DECENT CONDUCT
OF PERSONS USING SANITARY CON-
VENIENCES October, 1897
2. BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO SLAUGHTER
HOUSES April, 1898
3. Ditto REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE & NOXIOUS
MATTER June, 1898
4. Ditto CLEANSING OF EARTH CLOSETS AND
CESSPOOLS June, 1898
5. Ditto COMMON LODGING HOUSES ... July, 1898
6. Ditto NUISANCES October, 1898
7. Ditto NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS ... June, 1899
8. Ditto WASTE, CONTAMINATION, etc., OF
THE WATER OF THE CORPORATION ... June, 1899
9. REGULATION WITH RESPECT TO DAIRIES,
COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS July, 1898
10. BYELAW WITH RESPECT TO SMOKE
ABATEMENT Dec., 1929
11. BYELAW WITH RESPECT TO NURSING
HOMES Feb., 1929

HOSPITALS.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

A(1) *Fever.* Heathcote Hospital, situated in the Borough of Warwick, is under the control of the Joint Hospital Board and serves the needs of the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, the Urban District of Kenilworth, and the Rural District of Warwick.

There are 53 beds available in the Hospital, which was built in 1888. This number is reckoned on the basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed.

(2) *Smallpox.* Fosse Road Hospital, also under the Joint Hospital Board, is situated about 4 miles from the Town, near Harbury, and has accommodation for 12 patients.

Under an agreement, cases are also admitted here from Southam and Daventry.

B(1) *Tuberculosis.* The general control of Tuberculosis is under the Warwickshire County Council.

Cases of Pulmonary disease from Leamington are usually sent to the Memorial Hospital, Hertford Hill, where there are some 200 beds. Non-Pulmonary cases to the Warneford or some other recognised Hospital.

(2) *Maternity.* A Scheme is in force whereby, on a fixed payment per head by the Borough, necessitous cases or cases of difficult labour are admitted to the Warneford Hospital on a recommendation by the Medical Officer of Health.

In addition, under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, the following facilities have been arranged and approved by the Ministry of Health for practitioners in the Borough:

- (a) Mr. G. G. Alderson, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Obstetric Specialist for cases in which a consultation is desired.
- (b) Should in-patient treatment be required, patients will be admitted to the Warneford Hospital under the Council's Scheme.
- (c) Arrangements have been made for the examination of blood or lochia and, if necessary a vaccine prepared.
- (d) Provision has been made for the Home Nursing of patients, and the services of a nurse will be available if required.

(3) *Children*. There is no special Children's Hospital, but there is a special ward for 19 patients in the Warneford Hospital.

(4) *Orthopædic*. These cases are treated at the Warneford Hospital.

Other Hospitals, etc.

(5) *Warwick Infirmary (under the Public Assistance Committee)*. This is situated in the Borough of Warwick. A new Children's Ward has been recently completed. There is an up-to-date Maternity Ward, and special attention is paid to cases of Tuberculosis.

(6) *The Warneford Leamington and South Warwickshire General Hospital and Bathing Institution*. There are 147 beds allotted as follows:—Medical, 41; Surgical, 74; Children, 19; Maternity, 9; Venereal diseases, 4.

The special departments are as follows:—Pathological, X-ray, Dental, Ophthalmic, Nose and Throat, and Electrical and Massage.

There is close co-operation between the Local Authority and the Warneford Hospital, not only in necessitous maternity cases, and cases of difficult labour—as mentioned elsewhere—but in addition a scheme has been in force for some years under which all cases of school-children requiring treatment for defective vision, tonsils and adenoids, and ringworms, are sent to this Hospital.

A certain number of In and Out-Patient letters are allotted to the M.O.H. which are given to deserving cases.

(7) *Midland Counties' Home for Incurables*. The object of this Institution is “to give relief by admission to the Home or by pensions to persons of good character who are suffering from chronic or incurable diseases, or incapacity owing to injury or wounds.”

There are three classes of patients, *viz.*: (1) Paying Patients, (2) Free Patients, (3) Pensioners. The number of Pensioners is 64 who each receive £20 per annum (7 men and 57 women).

The number of those accommodated in this institution in 1930 was 117, of whom 50 were free and 67 paying patients (34 males and 83 females).

(8) *The Provident Dispensary, 38, Holly Walk.* This, as its name implies, is partly supported by the contributions of its members.

(9) "*Sunshine House.*" A Home for Blind Babies supported by the National Institution for the Blind, has room for 30 children, who are admitted up to 5 years of age. There is a certificated teacher and the Home receives a Grant from the Board of Education.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

In September, 1928, the powers under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, were delegated by the County Council to the Borough Council.

In 1930, including the Warneford Hospital, there were 11 nursing homes on the register, of which 2 were for maternity cases only, and 4 for medical cases only.

No new applications were made for registration, and no homes were removed from the register.

Certificates for exemption from registration were granted to the Home for Incurables and Sunshine Home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one death in consequence of child-birth during the year. This was in a case of severe pyelitis which did not respond to medical treatment.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS, and HOMELESS CHILDREN.

As regards Institutional treatment for Unmarried Mothers, cases of difficult labour are admitted to the Warneford Hospital under the Council's Scheme as is the case with Married Women. There is also an excellent Maternity Ward at the Warwick Infirmary.

Homeless Children taken under the care of the Guardians are usually drafted to one of the Scattered Homes for Children, of which there are 3 in Leamington, and which are capable of accommodating 12 boys and 24 girls.

The Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Homes have a Branch at "St Anne's," Warwick New Road, for 30 girls who are admitted between the ages of 5 and 14 years. After this they are kept for a further 2 years for training as Domestic Servants.

Similarly, "St. Michael's Home," Charlotte Street, under the care of the Sisters of Clewer, takes in between 50 and 55 girls of 13 years of age and upwards for the same purpose.

Both these homes admit much the same class of child, viz.: illegitimate, orphaned, or removed from bad home surroundings. Local children, for obvious reasons, are not accepted, but sent to some other town.

A voluntary organisation, The Leamington and Warwick Girls' Shelter Association, has for some years done much excellent Rescue Work. During the past year 95 cases were dealt with. 47 cases were admitted to the Shelter and 10 were sent to Training Homes in different parts of the Country, and 10 were placed in domestic service. The Shelter is situated at 6, Church Hill. It is in charge of a Lady Superintendent and is capable of taking in 4 girls. In addition, 48 outside cases were visited, helped, and advised according to need.

Foster children, to the number of 15, have been regularly visited by the Health Visitors.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There is no local institution for these cases.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* All these are removed by Ambulance kept at Heathcote and maintained by the Joint Hospital Board.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.* The Corporation maintain a Motor Ambulance. It is kept at the Fire Station and is in charge of the Police. It is available for all accidents and also for the removal of patients to or from the Hospital, not only in the Borough, but also for cases within a radius of 15 miles. In addition, there are three Police hand Ambulances, kept at the High Street and Union Road Police Stations and at the Town Hall.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(1) *Maternity and Child Welfare.* (Consultation and Treatment), 20, Avenue Road, Fridays 2 to 5 p.m. Under Borough Council. (After July, 1930, Hamilton House).

(2) *School Clinic.* 20, Avenue Road. Under Education Committee. (After July, 1930, Hamilton House).

(a) For Minor ailments—Daily, 9 a.m.

(b) Dental Clinic—

Mondays and Thursdays $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ a.m. to } 1 \text{ p.m.} \\ 2 \text{ to } 5 \text{ p.m.} \end{array} \right.$

(3) *Tuberculosis Dispensary,* 6, Portland Street. Under Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee.

Wednesday, 10 a.m. Thursday, 6 p.m.

(4) *Venereal Diseases Clinic,* Warneford Hospital. Under Warwickshire County Scheme.

Men—Saturdays, 7 to 8 p.m.

Women—Tuesdays, 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER.

The Water supply of the town is derived from two sources, (a) The Lillington Well on the Rugby Road, and, (b) The Campion Terrace Well, about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the town.

A detailed description of these wells was included in the report for 1925.

The extra supply of water obtained from the new heading driven in 1925 seems to be well maintained, but it appears probable that in the near future it will be necessary to take steps to augment the present yield.

Samples were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination quarterly and all proved satisfactory, though as obtains throughout a great part of Warwickshire the degree of hardness was very high.

For the distribution of the water supply for domestic purposes, some 42 miles of mains have been laid. During the year a further 1240 yards of new town water mains have been laid.

During 1930 the following amount of Water was pumped :—

From Campion Terrace ...	...	200,436,061 gallons
„ Lillington ...	...	103,980,000 „
„ River (through meters only)		42,872,000 „

For some years there has been very little yearly variation in the amount of daily consumption of water per head. For 1930 the consumption was 27·68 gallons per head as against 27·16 in 1929.

A summary of the Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations is as follows :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Quantitative Analysis :

(a) Aerobic micro-organisms growing in 3 days in Nutrient Gelatine at 20°C. to 21°C.

Average Results of 8 Examinations				
No. of Colonies in one gramme.				
(15·43 grains of water).				
		Lillington.		Campion Terrace
Non-liquefying Bacteria	...	30	...	109
Liquefying Bacteria	...	27	...	7
Other Micro-organisms...	...	—	...	—

(b) Anaerobic organisms.

Qualitative Analysis :

		Quantity of Water in which these bacteria were			
		Found.	Not Found.	Found.	Not Found.
(a)	Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution	—	... 100c.c....	—	... 100c.c.
(b)	Bacteria associated with disease	—	...	—	...

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.
(Expressed in parts per 100,000).

		Lillington.		Campion Terrace	
Free and Saline Ammonia	... ..	0'001	...	0'002	
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0'002	...	0'002	
Chlorine in Chlorides	... ..	1'800	...	3'400	
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	... ..	0'230	...	Trace.	
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hours	... ..	0'003	...	0'006	
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	... ..	37'500	...	70'000	
Hardness {	Temporary	... ..	13'3	...	16'5
	Permanent	... ..	19'0	...	34'4
	Total	... ..	32'3	...	50'9
Appearance :	No. 1. Bright.	Few small particles.			
	No. 2. Bright.	Few small particles.			

RIVERS.

The River Leam, which runs through the middle of the town, rises in Northamptonshire and is joined by the Itchen near Marton, passes through Offchurch and Leamington, and joins the Avon between the Portobello and Warwick Bridges. The river Avon forms the western boundary of the town for a little over half-a-mile.

During the year a small island in the Leam below Prince's Bridge was removed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

A full report of the New Sewage Disposal Scheme, which is by means of Settlement Tanks and Filters on land at Heathcote, which was begun in July, 1927, and completed in December, 1928, was

contained in last year's report. During the year, the general character of the sewage effluent was satisfactory, and no complaints were received. The sludge drying beds were reconstructed and improved, and the sludge lagoon was abolished.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few cottages in the Lillington district, the houses throughout the town are supplied with water closets.

SCAVENGING.

Horse-drawn four-wheeled wagons for the removal of refuse were abolished in 1926, and replaced by Fordson tractors and trailers.

This method of removal has proved most satisfactory and considerably more economical than the old system.

Approximately 8,760 tons of refuse were destroyed.

SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

250 complaints were received during the year.

245 Notices were served during the year, of these 7 were Statutory.

259 notices were complied with during the year, and 5 are still outstanding.

Some of the notices complied with were outstanding at the end of 1929.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK EXECUTED.

Total number of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	3720
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	250
Visits in Relation to Notifiable Infectious Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Visits in Relation to Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	52
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	57
House Fumigations	...	...	...	...	...	107
Steam disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	118
Notices to Librarian <i>re</i> Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	34
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	157
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	161
„ Laundries...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	69
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	754
„ Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	298
„ Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1124
„ Offensive Trades...	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	44
Samples of Foods and Drugs taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	12
Vehicles disinfected under the Swine Fever Order	...	...	...	...	...	393

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Repaired or made fit for habitation	...	...	...	160
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	37
Floors re-paved	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	16
Wall plaster cleansed and scraped, repaired or renewed (Rooms)	...	...	...	117
Rooms re-decorated or limewashed	...	...	...	100
New Earthenware Sinks put in	...	...	...	4
Sinks repaired	...	...	...	1
„ removed	...	...	...	2
Sink Waste-Pipes renewed	...	...	...	2
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	4
External Walls cemented or tarred	...	...	...	3
„ pointed up	...	...	...	11
Wash-houses—Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	1
„ Roofs repaired	...	...	...	11
„ Door Frames repaired	...	...	...	2
„ Rain-water Cisterns cleansed & repaired	...	...	...	7
„ Pumps repaired	...	...	...	2
„ Coppers repaired	...	...	...	9
„ Copper firesets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	7
Windows repaired and made to open	...	...	...	21
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	9
Paving of yards and passages repaired	...	...	...	5
Basement Steps repaired	...	...	...	1
Dangerous Walls rebuilt or made safe	...	...	...	4
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	4
Doors repaired or rehung	...	...	...	3
Doors provided with Weather-boards	...	...	...	3
New Firegrates provided and fixed	...	...	...	3
Firegrates repaired or reset	...	...	...	6
Chimney repaired	...	...	...	2

DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS, AND URINALS.

Obstructed Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	19
„ W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	13
Drains repaired or reconstructed...	...	...	...	...	13
Intercepting Traps provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	3
Soil-pipes extended or repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ covers provided	...	...	...	...	2
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	3
Broken Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	17
W.C.'s provided with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	3
Flushing Apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	6
W.C.'s repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. Basins cleansed	...	...	...	...	4
Additional Gullies provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	9
Fresh Air Inlets provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	3

ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

Ashbins provided	70
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

RAIN-WATER SPOUTING.

Spouting repaired or renewed	19
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

OTHER NUISANCES.

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	15
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	6

OTHER MATTERS.

Smoke Tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	16
Water Tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	7

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in the borough, both situated in Satchwell Street.

Sixty-nine visits were made to these premises during the year. The houses were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. No cases of infectious disease were reported by the keepers during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

There are two offensive trade premises in the borough, where tripe dressing is carried on.

Frequent irregular visits made showed these premises to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

No. of Boats on Register December 31st, 1930	...	1
No. of Boats inspected during 1930	... ..	44
No. of Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations	...	44
No. of Boats infringing Acts and Regulations	...	Nil
No. of persons for which Cabins were Registered	...	150
No. of persons occupying Cabins	... ..	135
Details of occupation—Male adults	... ..	58
„ „ Female adults	... ..	38
„ „ Children of school age	... ..	20
„ „ „ under school age	... ..	19

DETAILS OF INFRINGEMENTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

None found.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of Slaughter houses in the Borough is as follows:—

Registered	...	...	14
Licensed	...	...	5

The total number of inspections of these premises was 754. The premises have been kept reasonably clean and the local butchers have given your Inspectors every assistance in the detection of diseased, unsound, and unwholesome food by reporting any abnormal conditions found. It has been unnecessary to take legal proceedings against any of the butchers as all diseased and unsound meat has been surrendered voluntarily.

All necessary precautions have been taken to guard against contamination of meat and other foods by dust, dirt, or flies, etc.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Statutory Notices to abate Nuisances from Smoke were served in three instances with satisfactory results.

Periodical observations have been made upon premises from which nuisances were likely to arise.

A nuisance from fumes from an enamelling process was dealt with by informal action which resulted in a marked improvement.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Apricots, 3 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Beasts, carcasses and offals, 2	...	...	...	Generalised Tuberculosis
„ briskets, 2...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
„ plucks and offals, 2	...	...	...	„
„ forequarters, 3	...	...	...	„
„ hindquarter, 1	...	...	...	Bruised
Beans, 1 tin	...	...	...	Decomposition
Blackcurrants, 1 tin	...	...	...	„
Brisling, 1 tin	...	...	...	„
Beef, 26 tins	...	...	...	„
Beef and Tongue, 1 tin	...	...	...	„
Cherries, 7 tins	...	...	...	„
Crab, 15 tins	...	...	...	„
Figs, 2 tins...	...	...	...	„
Fruit Salad, 9 tins...	...	...	...	„
Grape Fruit, 2 tins	...	...	...	„
Herrings, 1 tin	...	...	...	„
Ham and Tongue, 1 tin	...	...	...	„
Loganberries, 5 tins	...	...	...	„
Milk, 25 tins	...	...	...	„
Pigs' heads, 4	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
„ carcase and offals, 1	...	...	...	„
„ „ 1	...	...	...	Fevered
„ hindquarters, 2	...	...	...	Bruised
„ plucks and offals, 6	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
„ mesentery, 1	...	...	...	„
Pineapple, 39 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Pears, 22 tins	...	...	...	„
Peaches, 27 tins	...	...	...	„
Prunes, 72 tins	...	...	...	„
Plums, 12 tins	...	...	...	„
Peas, 7 tins	...	...	...	„
Pilchards, 29 tins	...	...	...	„
Pork Pie, 1	...	...	...	„
Raspberries, 7 tins	...	...	...	„
Sardines, 19 tins	...	...	...	„
Strawberries, 11 tins	...	...	...	„
Salmon, 20 tins	...	...	...	„
Sheep, hindquarters, head & pluck, 2	...	...	...	Bruised and badly bled
Tongue, 4 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Tomatoes, 270 tins	...	...	...	„

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVE IN FOOD, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1925.

The following samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for analysis during the year :—

			Formal.		Informal.		Totals.
Butter	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
Borax ...	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
Chocolate	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Cream	...	...	1	...	17	...	18
Cream Cake	...	...	—	...	4	...	4
Coffee ...	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Carbonate of Potash...			—	...	2	...	2
Cheddar Cheese	...		—	...	2	...	2
Lard	...	...	—	...	7	...	7
Liquorice Powder	...		—	...	2	...	2
Margarine	...	...	—	...	9	...	9
Milk ...	...	...	27	...	1	...	28
Mercury Ointment	...		—	...	2	...	2
Sponge Cake ...	...		—	...	3	...	3
Sausage	...	...	—	...	14	...	14
Sausage Roll ...	...		—	...	1	...	1
Sulphur Ointment	...		—	...	2	...	2
Tea ...	...	...	—	...	7	...	7
Vinegar	...	...	—	...	7	...	7
Zinc Ointment	...		—	...	2	...	2
			—		—		—
			28		92		120
			—		—		—

Of the 28 samples of Milk, 24 were found to be genuine, free from preservative, artificial colouring matter and excessive amount of extraneous dirt.

Four samples of Milk were found to be deficient in Fat to the extent of :—in one case, 3%, in two cases, 6%, and one, 10%. Subsequent samples from the same vendors were genuine.

One informal sample of Cream contained 0·25% of Boric Acid Preservative. A formal sample from the same vendor taken five days later was found to be free from preservative.

The samples of Cream submitted contained genuine butter fat in amounts varying from 50% to 71%.

The moisture contents of the samples of Margarine and Butter varied between 13% and 15%.

Six samples of Sausage contained Sulphur Dioxide Preservative but were all well within the limit allowed by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

The Fat contents of the samples of Cheddar Cheese were 44% and 48%.

One sample of Mercury Ointment was found to contain 5% of Ammoniated Mercury which is an ointment described in the British Pharmacopœia as White Precipitate Ointment. It should not be dispensed when Mercury Ointment is asked for. The vendor of this sample was cautioned.

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

The average composition of milk for each quarter was as follows:—

Quarter ended March	...	Solids-not-fat	...	8·86%
		Fat	...	3·38%
„ „ June	...	Solids-not-fat	...	8·8%
		Fat	...	3·7%
„ „ September	...	Solids-not-fat	...	8·7%
		Fat	...	4·7%
„ „ December	...	Solids-not-fat	...	8·8%
		Fat	...	3·7%

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927.

No cases of condensed milk which were not labelled in accordance with the Regulations came to the notice of your Inspectors during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT ACT), 1922 (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS).

Four Dealers' Licences to sell "Certified" Milk and one Dealer's Licence (Bottling Establishment) to sell "Grade A" Milk were granted during the year.

Four Supplementary Licences to sell "Certified" Milk and one to sell "Pasteurised" Milk were also granted.

A firm of retailers was cautioned for bottling "Grade A" Milk on premises for which no Bottling Licence had been obtained, and also for offences in respect of the dating of the caps of bottles containing "Grade A" Milk.

Six samples of designated Milk and three of ordinary Milk were submitted for bacterial count, and were all found to be satisfactory. The ordinary Milk was found to be up to "Grade A" standard as regards bacterial count and absence of *B. coli*.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

One retailer was cautioned for failing to have his name and address conspicuously inscribed on the container from which he was selling Milk.

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER, 1914, **and** **CORKY SCAB POTATOES ORDER, 1914.**

No cases under these Orders came to the notice of your Inspectors during the year. Allotments and Gardens were kept under observation.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER, 1919.

Frequent inspections were made to Greengrocers' Shops and Allotments.

No signs of the disease were found during the year.

SILVER LEAF ORDER, 1919.

One case of this disease was discovered during the year. The tree was grubbed up and burnt.

RAG FLOCKS ACT, 1911.

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year as it was found that only certified sterilised flocks were being used.

The danger to health by harbouring dirty rag flocks has been continually impressed upon the upholsterers of the Borough.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACTS, 1913.

No cases were discovered where Shopkeepers were misleading the Public with regard to the sale of inflammable material.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

The annual campaign against rats was carried out during National Rat Week and the week following.

Leaflets and Notices urging co-operation in this work were sent to all Food Shops and Premises where rats were known or suspected to exist—allotments receiving special attention. Three notices were inserted in the local Press calling the attention of the Public to its obligations under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

In the public sewers 2,518 baits were laid and a re-inspection of 1,116 of these showed that 839 or 75% had been taken. Evidence was found at the sewage screening plant which went to prove that the work done was attended by good results, a large number of dead rats being discovered and are still being found after heavy rainfalls.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

A number of Traders were cautioned for exposing imported Apples and Tomatoes for sale not marked as required by the Act.

Circular letters were sent to all Traders affected by the Act calling attention to the various Orders made thereunder. The Circulars were on the lines subsequently suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	68	2	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	105	8	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	65	1	—
TOTAL	238	11	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Reme- died.	Referred to H.M.In- spectors.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*:				
Want of cleanliness	13	13	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accom- modation ...	insufficient	1	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.	—	—	—	—
Total	14	14	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine Public Elementary Schools—of which four are non-provided—in the Borough. Also two Secondary Schools, one for boys and one for girls. These are all adequately provided with water from the town supply.

Exclusion from school in the case of infectious disease is on the lines of the Memorandum on Closing of, or Exclusion from School, 1927.

Great assistance has been given by teachers not only in the case of non-notifiable infectious diseases, but in seeing that children needing treatment attend the Clinic.

HOUSING.

A.—STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under <i>b</i>)	53
(1) By Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other Bodies or Persons	53
 (b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	
(1) By Local Authority :—	
(a) For purposes of Part II. of the Act of 1925	Nil
(b) For purposes of Part III. of the Act of 1925	Nil
(c) For other purposes	Nil
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	Nil

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	236
Number of Inspections made	710
 (2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	3
Number of Inspections made	10
 (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	96
 (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	167

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	158
---	--------	-----

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—		
(a) by owners	... ..	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners		—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	... ..	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	3
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied—		
(a) by owners	... ..	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners		—

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders	... ..	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	1

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	20
IV.—NO. OF HOUSES OWNED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY	416
Built during the last two years	56
(1) Held under Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925	56
(2) Held under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925	Nil
(3) Held under other Powers	Nil

B. HOUSING CONDITIONS.

On the whole probably the general standard of houses compares favourably with the rest of country. Leamington is not an old town and is laid out more or less in conformity with modern ideas, roads being broad and straight, many open spaces, cess pits and earth closets practically non-existent, and possessing an adequate water carriage system for the disposal of sewage.

That a certain number of houses have been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair cannot be denied, and this not only in the type that are inhabited by the working classes. The fact that a certain number of large houses have been let in rooms to several families has not tended to improve this class of property.

On the whole, however, a good deal has been done, especially in the last five years, towards improving property generally. On the other hand a large proportion of the so-called slum houses are owned by people with very little capital, and the Rent Restriction Acts have, coupled with the increased cost of labour and materials, prevented them, however willing they might be from doing the necessary repairs adequately, and thereby there has been an even greater deterioration than should normally be expected.

In 1921, the Council started building houses, and up to 1925 erected 170 houses. During the same period 35 houses were built by private enterprise, nearly all of which were subsidised.

In the last five years, the Council have built a further 246 houses, while private enterprise has been responsible for 270 more, of which 152 were subsidised. These latter included 18 built by a private company known as Leamington Slum Clearance Society, and for each house erected by them one slum dwelling was closed and demolished.

It will be seen that at the present time the Corporation own 416 houses, situated as follows:—

		Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Total.
Leicester Street...	...	24	10	34
Tachbrook Road	...	90	42	132
Rushmore Estate	...	18	226	244
Lillington	... ..	—	6	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		132	284	416
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, the Council consider (1) that to meet the ordinary housing shortage it will be necessary to provide approximately 400 houses; and (2) that there are approximately 96 houses unfit for human habitation, either on account of disrepair or sanitary defects, and that these houses can best be dealt with during the next five years by making individual demolition orders in respect thereof.

This will necessitate re-housing the inhabitants of such houses, approximately to the number of 342, and the re-housing will be undertaken either by Leamington Slum Clearance, Ltd., under Section 29 of the Act, or by the Council themselves. If by the former the Council will make a grant to the Society of £3 15s. per house, plus any grant received from the Government for a period of 40 years.

Last year, the Council purchased some 17 acres of land on the Shrubland Hall Estate, on which 190 houses will be erected, 160 of which it is expected will be finished and ready for occupation by the end of 1931.

As regards population, the Registrar-General estimated the population of the town at 29,450 at the middle of 1929, a decrease of 600 in two years.

There may have been a certain emigration to Coventry, and there undoubtedly has been a marked diminution in the birth-rate, but this estimate of population does appear considerably lower than might have been anticipated.

Overcrowding is in the main due to two factors, firstly, an inability of the occupier to pay the rent, often due to being out of work for some considerable time, and resorting to taking in lodgers as a means of augmenting his income, and secondly, undesirable families to whom property owners will not let their houses if it can be avoided.

As regards repairs there was very little necessity for legal action. The majority of notices that were served were under the Nuisance Section of the Public Health Act, 1875. One case was dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.

The number of houses without a private internal water supply is estimated at 250, while those without private water closets are between 150 and 180.

HOUSING ACT, 1930 [Section 25 (2)].

Form of Quinquennial Statement.

Name of Local Authority : Royal Leamington Spa Town Council.						
Population (estimated figure for middle of 1929) : 29,450.						
Number of inhabited houses (according to rate books) estimated: 7,600						
A.—Estimated production of houses by the local authority						
during the next five years	...	...	...	...	...	400
B.—Estimated production of new houses of working-class						
type by private enterprise during the next five years :						
(i) with subsidy under the Act of 1924	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) under arrangements made under Section 29 of the						
Act of 1930	...	...	...	...	...	96
(iii) otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total						496

C.—Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930 (*i.e.*, the purposes mentioned in 'E' and 'F' 96 ^{See note 'A' below}

D.—Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (*i.e.*, new housing) ... 400 ^{See note 'B' below}

Total ... 496

E.—Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next five years :

(i) in clearance areas —

(ii) in improvement areas :—

(a) for opening the area —

(b) as unfit houses —

(iii) individual houses outside clearance and improvement areas 96

Total ... 96

F.—Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next five years :

(i) by any of the processes mentioned in 'E' ... 342

(ii) to abate overcrowding in improvement areas ... —

Total ... 342

G.—Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next five years 1,130

A.—These houses will be provided either by the Council or by a Public Utility Society called Leamington Slum Clearance, Limited.

B.—The 190 houses—part of the 400—are being built without subsidy, but no decision has been arrived at regarding the remaining 210.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

—

The Diseases now Notifiable under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act are as follows :—

Smallpox.	Cerebro Spinal.
Cholera.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Diphtheria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Membranous Croup.	Polio Encephalitis.
Erysipelas.	Encephalitis Lethargica.
Scarlatina, or	Glanders.
Scarlet Fever.	Anthrax.
Typhus.	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.
Paratyphoid.	Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary.
Enteric Fever.	Malaria.
Relapsing „	Dysentery.
Continued „	Trench Fever.
Puerperal „	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Plague.	

CASES OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIED FROM 1910 TO 1930 (21 YEARS).

Year.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal F.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.
1910	18	31	...	...	...	18	1	68
1911	34	3	1	1	...	12	23	74
1912	19	7	1	...	...	10	37	74
1913	92	33	2	...	...	9	55	191
1914	58	32	3	...	...	4	58	155
1915	42	27	3	...	...	9	60	141
1916	20	3	1	...	...	15	72	138
1917	22	21	1	1	...	10	72	127
1918	18	29	1	2	...	5	73	128
1919	13	7	4	...	...	5	56	85
1920	42	24	2	...	...	10	45	123
1921	16	26	2	1	...	15	45	105
1922	42	49	1	2	...	21	53	168
1923	85	24	45	3	...	12	57	226
1924	49	7	7	...	...	10	44	113
1925	40	31	1	1	...	12	35	120
1926	41	13	...	2	2	8	39	105
1927	57	10	9	1	8	13	41	139
1928	19	29	5	4	2	10	31	100
1929	36	4	...	5	5	15	40	105
1930	54	14	2	...	4	14	39	124

TABLE VII.
CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1930.

			Whooping Cough.	Chicken- pox	Mumps	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Measles	Totals
January	...	...	3	31	3	...	15	1	22	75
February	...	...	2	5	18	1	10	...	51	87
March	...	...	7	11	7	1	10	2	106	144
April	...	...	22	7	16	1	19	2	37	104
May...	...	...	5	2	33	2	...	...	22	64
June	...	...	2	5	23	...	7	1	14	52
July ...	...	...	1	2	32	1	12	...	...	48
August	...	...	2	1	8	1	5	...	...	17
September	...	...	...	3	9	5	23	...	...	40
October	...	...	...	2	8	2	14	4	...	30
November	...	...	...	8	7	1	7	2	...	25
December	...	...	...	12	22	2	12	2	1	51
			44	89	186	17	134	14	253	737

LABORATORY WORK, 1930.

The following Examinations were made at the Municipal Laboratory and also at Birmingham University:—

Examinations at Municipal Laboratory.	1930	At B'ham University
SWABS from Throats, examined for Diphtheria		
Positive ...	2	10
Negative ...	57	31
SPUTA, examined for Tubercle.		
Positive ...	—	6
Negative ...	—	29
Other Examinations and Preparations ...	3	15
	62	91

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	54	45	—
Diphtheria	14	13	—
Enteric (incl. Paratyphoid)	2	2	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
„ Pyrexia	4	4	—
Pneumonia	10	2	13
Erysipelas	14	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—

During the year there was no marked epidemic of any of the notifiable diseases.

SCARLET FEVER.—54 cases were notified with no deaths.

The type of disease prevalent was extremely mild and there were no serious complications.

DIPHTHERIA.—Notifications numbered 14 and there were no deaths. The distribution of the cases this year was:—

West Ward.		N.E. Ward.		S.E. Ward.		Milverton and Lillington.
4	...	2	...	6	...	2

Anti-toxin can be obtained at any hour by practitioners free of cost so that early serum treatment is always available.

ENTERIC FEVER—No cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid were notified in 1930.

ERYSIPELAS.—Notifications numbered 14.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
1	—	1	1	—	—	—

PNEUMONIA.—During the year ending December 31st, 1930, notifications of this disease were as follows:—

Acute Primary Pneumonia, 10.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—No cases were notified.

INFLUENZA.—1 death only (male).

MEASLES.—The number of cases unofficially notified was 253, with 2 deaths. Years which may be considered epidemic years—*i.e.*, where the number of cases have been considerably above the average—have been 1911, 1916, 1917, 1923, 1926, and 1928.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The number of cases notified was 44, with 1 death. The years this disease has been particularly prevalent have been 1916, 1924, and 1926.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—4 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received.

CHICKEN POX.—The number of cases was 89. Epidemic years of this disease have been 1915, 1918, and especially 1924.

MUMPS.—186 cases only were reported. Two years particularly stand out when this disease was particularly prevalent, viz., 1914, when 592 cases were notified, and 1925, when there were 447 cases.

VACCINATION.—From the Return of the Vaccination Officer I am enabled to give the figures for vaccination of the children born from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930, viz.:—

1.	No. of babies registered for the 12 months ending June 30th, 1930	...	...	...	446
2.	No. of these births duly entered as being successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	124
3.	No. of these births duly entered as being exempted from vaccination	...	...	...	282
4.	Dead, unvaccinated	...	...	...	22
5.	Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	5
6.	Removed to other places	...	...	...	10
7.	Certificate of Insusceptibility	...	...	...	3
8.	Number of these births not accounted for in Vaccination Register	...	...	...	—

It will be thus seen that of 424 living children 29% are known to have been vaccinated.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, by the Medical Officer of Health.

WARWICK JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

HEATHCOTE HOSPITAL.

Cases to this Hospital are admitted from the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, the Urban District of Kenilworth, and from the Warwick Rural District.

On January 1st, 1930, there were 10 cases remaining in Hospital. During 1930, 150 cases (the largest number since 1923) were admitted suffering from the following diseases:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	96
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	40
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	5
Rubeola	...	...	...	...	2
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	2
Morbilli	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	1
Erythema (after U.V. Light treatment)	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Nil	...	...	...	...	1

These cases were admitted from:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Leamington ...	41	13	1	3	58
Warwick ...	18	5	—	3	26
Kenilworth ...	23	21	1	1	46
Rural District	14	1	3	2	20
	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 150

SCARLET FEVER.—The disease generally was very mild, and the few complications slight.

There were no deaths, and as far as could be ascertained, only 1 return case, 7 days after the discharge of a child.

Average stay in hospital	...	34 days.
Longest	„	54 „
Shortest	„	19 „

Age periods :—

Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 & over	Total.
—	10	44	33	2	4	2	1	96

Oldest patient, 49 years. Youngest patient, 2 years.

It will be noticed that the average length of time these patients were in hospital was under five weeks. Every effort is made to discharge uncomplicated cases at as early a date as is compatible with safety, though the ancient superstition that Scarlet Fever cases must be isolated for at least six weeks still very largely exists.

Complications, generally slight, occurred in 16 patients, viz. :—

Albuminuria...	...	...	...	11
Adenitis	...	...	...	5
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	7
Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
Relapse	...	...	...	1
Psoriasis	...	...	...	1
Serum Rash...	...	...	...	2
Drug Rash	...	...	...	1
Septic Finger	...	...	...	3
Tonsillar Abscess	...	...	...	1
Inguinal Abscess	...	...	...	1

DIPHTHERIA.—No deaths occurred,

Average stay in hospital	...	40 days
Longest	„	54 „
Shortest	„	17 „

Age periods :—

Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 & over	Total.
—	4	16	10	3	4	1	2	40

Oldest patient, 43 years. Youngest patient, 2 years.

Complications :—

Albuminuria...	...	...	...	3
Anti-toxin Rash	...	...	...	1
Palatal Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Tracheotomy	...	...	...	1
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	1

ENTERIC FEVER.—Five cases were admitted, 3 from Eathorpe, 1 from Leamington, and 1 from Kenilworth. There were no deaths.

No Schick or Dick tests were performed.

FOSSE HOSPITAL.

SMALLPOX.—In April, one case was admitted—an unvaccinated male of 18 years from Daventry, suffering from mild discrete Smallpox. He was discharged as well after 5 weeks' stay in Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 ...	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—
20 ...	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
25 ...	6	2	—	1	3	2	—	—
35 ...	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—
45 ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55 ...	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 & upwards	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	16	11	8	4	7	8	1	—

Of the 16 cases who died in 1930, 10 were notified during the year. Of the total number of deaths ascribed to Tuberculosis 3 were notified only after death, and no notification was received in respect of 2. 3 of the deaths occurred in Institutions, viz., 2 in Leamington and 1 out of the town.

The 39 cases discovered in the course of the year were as follows:—

Private Practitioner.	Transfers.	Tuberculosis Officer.	Hospital.	Died before Notification.
6	7	13	8	5

Notification of all forms of Tuberculosis was made compulsory in 1913. The number of Annual Notifications since that year with the subsequent histories as far as can be ascertained is appended.

Year.		No. notified.	Still under observation.	Recovered or quiescent.	Left Town.	Died.
1913	...	55	1	13	12	29
1914	...	58	1	12	13	32
1915	...	61	1	15	13	32
1916	...	72	1	28	19	24
1917	...	72	4	30	15	17
1918	...	72	5	17	22	28
1919	...	56	3	9	13	31
1920	...	45	2	2	16	25
1921	...	45	3	7	6	29
1922	...	52	4	6	14	28
1923	...	57	12	8	8	29
1924	...	44	6	6	6	26
1925	...	35	3	2	7	23
1926	...	39	9	5	4	21
1927	...	41	8	—	5	28
1928	...	31	6	—	3	22
1929	...	40	16	—	2	22
1930	...	39	25	—	4	10

Of the 914 cases notified since 1913, 456 are known to be dead, 110 are still under observation, and 182 have left the town for elsewhere.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year was 16, viz., 8 males and 8 females.

Death Rate per 1,000 :—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Pulmonary Tuberculosis }	1·15	·94	·72	·71	·85	·53	·93	·77	·71	·50
Other form of Tuberculosis }	·42	·13	·20	·10	·30	·19	·06	·06	·27	·03

The details of the 39 cases notified this year are as follows :—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Cases Notified.	Deaths of those notified 1930.
South-East ...	14	5
North-East ...	9	2
West... ..	9	2
Milverton and Lillington ...	7	1
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 10

OCCUPATIONS.

School Children	6	Teachers	2
Babies	1	Labourers... ..	7
Surveyor	1	Golf Caddie	1
Domestic Servants ...	3	Clerks, Shorthand Typists	3
Companion	1	Ex-Soldier	1
Chemist	1	Boatman	1
Telephone Adjuster ...	1	Housewives	5
Shop-keeper	1	Independent	2

HOUSING.—As regards housing conditions, the following was ascertained :—

Two-roomed Houses	1
Three-roomed Houses	—
Four-roomed Houses	8
Five-roomed Houses	7
Six-roomed Houses	2
Seven and over roomed Houses	5
Lodgings	1
Basements	1
Died before notification	5
In Service	1
Institution	4
Flat... ..	4
	—
	39

Of the cases notified this year 10 have died, 4 have left the Town, and 25 remain under observation.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Our work continues to be of the same character as in past years. Sputum flasks and disinfectants are supplied on application, and the disinfection of premises is carried out whenever a patient dies or removes to another house.

TREATMENT.—This work comes principally under the County Scheme. 15 (9 males and 6 females) cases have been sent to Sanatoria—14 to Hertford Hill and 1 to Warwick Infirmary, and 11 other patients were treated at the Warneford Hospital.

As in previous years, I am greatly indebted to the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Cyriax) for his kindness and help, more especially in the examination of suspected cases among School Children.

364 visits were paid to Tuberculosis cases by the Health Visitors. 13 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer, and 13 other cases notified during 1930 were attending the Dispensary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.—The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on December 31st, 1930, is as under:—

Pulmonary ... Males, 41; Females, 27.
Non-Pulmonary ... Males, 20; Females, 22.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 62.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this section of the 1925 Act during 1930.

CANCER.—The deaths ascribed to Malignant Disease numbered 71, classified in age groups as follows:—

TABLE VIII.

Age Group.			Male.		Female.		Total.
20-30	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
30-40	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
40-50	...	...	3	...	3	...	6
50-60	...	...	8	...	5	...	13
60-70	...	...	15	...	7	...	22
70-80	...	...	4	...	14	...	18
80-90	...	...	4	...	6	...	10
Over 90	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
			—		—		—
			35		36		71
			—		—		—

For the past ten years the deaths have been as follows:—

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
45	38	47	46	55	68	51	59	52	71

Death Rate }
per 1,000 } 1'57 1'31 1'63 1'57 1'87 2'26 1'69 1'98 1'76 2'4

TABLE IX.
DEATHS FROM CANCER,
TABULATED ACCORDING TO SITE.

Stomach, 14.	Breast, 4.
Bowel, 14.	Uterus, 4.
Liver, 5.	Bladder, 2.
Rectum, 5.	Miscellaneous, 12.
Larynx, 2.	Glands of Neck, 3.
Œsophagus, 6.	

Death-rate per 1,000 was 2·4.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES, BEDDING, ETC.

PREMISES.—The disinfection of premises is carried out after cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, and any other cases of notifiable infectious diseases where the medical practitioner especially desires disinfection. Also after deaths from notifiable and non-notifiable diseases and other cases if deemed necessary.

The two main methods adopted for the disinfection of rooms are by gaseous and liquid disinfectants. As to which method is used is a matter of expediency.

Formalin gas is used for the former and for liquid disinfection a formalin spray is used.

CLOTHING.—This is carried out at the Corporation Disinfecting Station. Infected clothing, etc., is removed by a special van before the disinfection of the premises.

A Washington-Lyons disinfecting apparatus is used for this work. Leather goods, etc., which do not stand disinfection by steam, are set aside and treated either by the gaseous method or the formalin spray.

Books are subjected to formalin vapour.

The following work was carried out during 1930:—

	Other than Trade.		Trade.		Total.
Premises ...	132	...	—	...	132
Clothing, etc....	94	...	24	...	118
Books ...	20	...	—	...	20
	<hr/> 246		<hr/> 24		<hr/> 270

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of babies brought to the infant clinic was 470 of whom 211 had been born during the course of the year, representing 50% of all babies born in this town in 1930.

The weighings numbered 3738 and the average attendance was 76, an increase of 8 over last year.

4 women and 9 children under school age were given Ultra-Violet Light treatment.

3 of the women suffered from Anæmia, 2 having had severe post-partum hæmorrhage. These two latter both said they felt much better, did not feel so tired and were able to do their household duties with less effort, but there was not much visible change and no increase in weight.

The fourth woman had suffered from Oedema of the legs during pregnancy and when first seen had an ulcer of 5 weeks standing on the inner malleolus of right leg which had resisted treatment.

After eleven exposures the ulcer was soundly healed, and she has had, up to the present, no further trouble.

Of the children, 4 were suffering from Rickets. Three of these definitely improved but they were also put in splints and given massage and cod liver oil, and in all cases the mothers took an intelligent interest in their babies and carried out the instructions given. In the fourth case the mother ceased to bring the child after 6 treatments.

Of the remaining 5 children, one, a boy of 4 years generally run down after Whooping Cough, did very well, appetite improved and he gained 3lbs. in 3 months.

3 suffered from general debility and in two there was some improvement. One, a premature baby, left the town shortly after treatment was started.

VISITING.

During the year, 2,712 visits were paid to 372 babies, and 1,795 to children between the age of 1 and 5 years, and also 252 other visits.

The card records of conditions found show the following:—
Breast fed, 292 ; partly breast fed, 33 ; and bottle fed, 36.

5 children survived only 24 hours ; 15 were stillborn, and 31 were not visited.

250 visits were paid to expectant mothers.

Of 416 births reported, 124 were attended by Medical Practitioners, and 292 by Midwives.

As regards children from 2 years old up to school age arrangements have been made whereby they are visited quarterly during the 3rd and 4th years and twice during the 5th year.

INFANT FEEDING.

As empowered by the Milk (Mothers' and Children's) Order the Council has continued to supply Glaxo on special terms.

A scale of income, sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, has been drawn up for the free distribution, or sale at reduced price, of Glaxo, and under this arrangement 2,973 lbs. of Glaxo have been sold at cost price and 851 lbs. have been given away free.

Under the above Order also, the Council has made arrangements to give dinners to poor expectant mothers, and 276 dinners in 17 cases have been so provided.

The thanks of the Committee are once again due to those who have assisted voluntarily at the Clinic, and also to the subscribers to the Infant Health Society, whose generosity has permitted of the free distribution of Milk, Virol, and Lactagol to necessitous and deserving cases.

MATERNITY CASES.

Under the arrangement entered into between the Council and the Warneford Hospital, whereby on payment of an annual fee, together with a fixed charge per head, 3 beds are retained for maternity cases, 12 women were admitted for confinement. The average length of stay in hospital for these cases was 15 days. As suggested in the Circular, "Maternity and Child Welfare 4," these cases are confined to two classes: (1) Cases of Difficult Labour; (2) Cases of Normal Labour where the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the home conditions are unsuitable.

I am glad to report that increased use has been made of the Ante-Natal Clinic organised in connection with the Warneford Hospital.

Mr. Alderson, the surgeon in charge of the obstetric department examines expectant mothers on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month. A large majority of the cases referred to the Hospital under the Council's scheme were first seen not later than the 6th month of pregnancy.

The Post-Natal clinic has, I am glad to say, been well attended. All mothers whose confinement takes place in the Warneford Hospital, under the Council's scheme, are required to attend the Hospital for examination between 3 and 4 weeks after they have been discharged.

In this way it is hoped that any complication or ill-effects resulting from child-bearing will be recognised and rectified at as early a date as possible, and thereby reduce the possibilities—in mild cases of discomfort, in severe cases of chronic ill-health and invalidness. One has only to instance displacements of uterus and prolapse which, if treated at once, would have saved many women years of loss of health and suffering.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1930.

The taking and reading of Meteorological conditions in the Borough has been continued morning and evening throughout the year. The following instruments are in use :—

AT THE PUMP ROOMS.

- (1) A Standard Fortin Barometer.
- (2) A Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder.
- (3) A Wind Vane and Anemometer.

IN THE PUMP ROOM GARDENS.

- (4) A Stevenson's Screen, containing a Hygrometer and a Maximum and 2 Minimum Thermometers.
- (5) One Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer, Black bulb in vacuo.
- (6) One Solar Radiation Thermometer, Bright bulb in vacuo.
- (7) One Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer.
- (8) One 8in. Rain Guage (Meteorological Office Pattern) with Measuring Glass.
- (9) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 1 foot.
- (10) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 4 feet.

The Station is recognised by the Meteorological Office. A monthly report was sent throughout the year, and evening reports were sent by telegram. On Sundays the report is telephoned to Birmingham, and then telegraphed from there to London.

EXTREMES FOR THE YEAR.

BAROMETER.—The highest reading (corrected to 32° F. and Mean Sea Level) was 30'68 on 10th February. The lowest reading was 28'92 on 31st December.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature recorded in the shade during the year was 89° on the 27th and 29th August, and the absolute minimum was 21° on 26th January, 20th March, and 17th November. The mean maximum for the year was 56.4 and the mean minimum for the year 43.1 .

SUNSHINE.—As will be seen from Table XIII., there were 1240.3 hours of bright sunshine during the year. This gives a daily average of 3.39 hours. The maximum sunshine for one day was 14.2 hours on 15th June. The month yielding the most sunshine was August, with 203.2 hours, a daily mean of 6.5 hours.

RAINFALL.—During the year 26.72 inches of rain fell, distributed over 175 days. The wettest month during 1930 was September with 3.45 inches, which were distributed over 16 days. February was the driest month, with only 0.35 in. of rain, which fell on 8 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

JANUARY.—The maximum temperature was 58° on the 19th, and the minimum was 21° on the 26th. The lowest daily maximum was 41° on the 11th and 26th, and the highest daily minimum was 48° on the 19th. The total rainfall for the month was 3.14 ins., distributed over 17 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. 12 ground frosts were registered during the month. Snow fell on 11th, and a gale occurred on 12th.

FEBRUARY.—The maximum and minimum shade temperatures were 46° on the 2nd, 27th, and 28th, and 28° on the 16th respectively. The lowest daily maximum was 36° on the 9th, and the highest minimum 40° on the 2nd. The total rainfall was 0.35 ins., distributed over 8 days. This was the driest month of the year. The prevailing wind was north-east. 16 ground frosts were registered. Slight snow showers occurred on the 7th and 18th.

MARCH.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 57° on the 3rd, 27th, 28th and 31st, and the minimum was 21° on the 20th. The lowest daily maximum was 38° on the 19th, and the highest daily minimum was 46° on the 28th. Rain fell on 10 days, amounting to 1.74 ins. The prevailing wind was north-west. Snow fell on 3 days. There were 19 ground frosts registered during the month.

APRIL.—The maximum shade temperature was 67° on the 25th, and the minimum was 30° on the 22nd. The lowest maximum was 42° on the 4th, and the highest minimum was 52° on the 26th. Rain fell on 15 days, and totalled 1'97 ins. The prevailing winds were south-west and north-west. There were 85'2 hours of sunshine. A thunderstorm occurred on 14th. 7 ground frosts were registered.

MAY.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 69° on the 27th. The lowest temperature was 36° on the 8th and 10th. Rain fell on 16 days, and totalled 2'39 inches. The lowest daily maximum was 50° on the 6th and 8th, and the highest minimum was 52° on the 26th and 29th. The prevailing wind was south-west. 140'0 hours of sunshine were recorded. Thunder was heard on the 5th and 26th. There were 5 ground frosts, and hail fell on the 22nd.

JUNE.—200'5 hours of sunshine were recorded. Rain fell on 8 days, and totalled 1'01 inches. The maximum shade temperature for the month was 81° on the 30th, and the minimum 42° on the 8th. The lowest daily maximum was 59° on the 1st, and the highest daily minimum was 61° on the 21st. The prevailing wind was north-east. Thunder and lightning occurred on the 13th, 17th, 18th, and 24th.

JULY.—The maximum temperature was 77° on the 5th. The minimum was 46° on the 7th. The lowest daily maximum was 56° on the 21st, and the highest minimum was 61° on the 1st. Sunshine recorded during the month totalled 150'5 hours. Rain fell on 13 days, and totalled 3'01 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. Thunder was heard on the 17th, and thunderstorms occurred on the 30th.

AUGUST.—The maximum shade temperature was 89° on the 27th and 29th, this being the maximum for the year, and the highest reading since July 12th, 1923, when 91° were recorded: and the minimum was 45° on the 17th and 25th. The lowest daily maximum was 63° on the 15th, and the highest minimum 63° on the 30th. The rainfall was 2'29 ins., distributed over 19 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. There were 203'2 hours of sunshine, giving a daily average of 6'5 hours. This was the sunniest month of the year. Thunder was heard on 3 days. Thunderstorms occurred on the 19th and 29th.

SEPTEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 71° on the 5th and 23rd. The minimum shade temperature was 42° on the 16th. The lowest daily maximum was 54° on the 26th and 29th, and the highest minimum was 55° on the 5th, 10th, 12th, 23rd, and 24th. The amount of bright sunshine recorded for the month was 94.1 hours. This was the wettest month of the year when 3.45 ins. of rain fell, and was distributed over 16 days. This was the highest fall for the month of September since 1918. The prevailing wind was south-west.

OCTOBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 66° on the 16th, and the minimum 32° on the 27th. The lowest daily maximum was 51° on the 25th, and the highest minimum was 56° on the 15th and 17th. 112.3 hours of sunshine were recorded during the month. The rainfall was 1.78 ins., and distributed over 19 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. 7 ground frosts were recorded. Hail fell on one day.

NOVEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature registered during the month was 60° on the 9th, and the minimum was 21° on the 17th. The lowest daily maximum was 37° on the 17th and 27th, and the highest minimum 49° on the 22nd. Rain fell on 17 days, and totalled 3.03 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. Thunder and lightning occurred on the 2nd. 17 ground frosts were registered during the month.

DECEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 52° on the 27th, and the minimum 27° on the 9th and 15th. The lowest daily maximum was 34° on the 9th, and the highest daily minimum 44° on the 1st. The total rainfall was 2.56 ins., and fell on 17 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. Snow fell on the 9th. This was a very foggy month. The sunshine amounted to only 22.3 hours, there being 19 sunless days.



TABLE XI.
METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES OF
LEAMINGTON SPA.

For the 50 Years, 1881—1930.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	Air Temperature.		Rainfall.	
		Max.	Min.	Inches.	Days.
January ...	29·90	45·5	34·8	2·25	18
February ...	29·91	45·5	34·8	1·59	13
March ...	29·95	50·0	36·6	1·75	16
April ...	29·94	54·4	38·8	1·85	15
May ...	29·93	62·7	44·8	1·85	13
June ...	30·03	67·5	49·0	1·53	12
July ...	29·92	69·9	53·0	2·38	14
August ...	29·88	69·1	52·5	2·34	16
September	30·00	64·3	47·9	2·05	12
October ...	29·97	58·0	42·2	2·29	15
November	29·85	48·4	36·0	2·33	16
December	29·85	46·6	35·6	2·56	18
Means and Totals ...	29·92	56·8	42·1	24·77	178

TABLE XII.
PREVAILING WINDS AND NUMBER OF DAYS
PER MONTH.

(Observations taken at 9 a.m., G.M.T.)

YEAR 1930.

		Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January ...	...	2	1	3	1	6	7	11	...	...
February...	...	5	...	16	5	...	...	...	...	2
March ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	10	3	11
April ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	10	2	10
May ...	...	4	1	6	1	...	1	11	2	5
June ...	...	8	...	11	1	...	...	7	...	3
July ...	...	3	...	2	...	1	2	17	3	3
August ...	...	6	2	...	...	...	4	14	3	2
September	...	3	3	5	...	...	...	12	4	3
October ...	...	3	1	...	...	7	2	9	6	3
November	...	4	1	1	...	4	...	18	1	1
December	...	5	...	4	4	2	4	11	...	1
Totals ...	...	44	10	55	13	22	23	130	24	44

TABLE XIII.
 TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, LEAMINGTON SPA, 1930.
 Latitude 52° 18' N. Longitude 1° 30' W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.						EARTH TEMPERATURES.			Direction of the prevailing Wind.	Rainfall.		Sunshine.
		Means.			Absolute Temperatures.			At 1 foot.	At 2 feet.	At 4 feet.		Inches.	Days.	
		9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.							Date.
January ...	29.75	43.3	48.6	36.5	58 on 19th	21	on 26th	41.0	...	46.7	...	3.14	17	45.8
February ...	30.15	39.7	41.4	33.2	46 on 2, 27, & 28	28	„ 16th	38.0	...	45.9	...	0.35	8	39.3
March ...	29.89	43.9	49.9	35.2	57 on 3, 27, 28, & 31	21	„ 20th	42.0	...	45.4	...	1.74	10	94.2
April ...	29.81	49.0	54.1	41.3	67 on 25th	30	„ 22nd	49.2	...	47.9	...	1.97	15	85.2
May...	29.97	53.1	60.0	44.2	69 „ 27th	36	„ 8th & 10th	56.3	...	51.5	...	2.39	16	140.0
June ...	30.00	61.8	69.4	50.3	81 „ 30th	42	„ 8th	66.2	...	56.9	...	1.01	8	200.5
July...	29.84	61.0	66.8	52.9	77 „ 5th	46	„ 7th	64.6	...	59.9	...	3.01	13	150.5
August ...	29.88	63.0	71.4	53.1	89 „ 27th&29th	45	„ 17th&25th	62.9	...	59.7	...	2.29	19	203.2
September ...	29.93	57.9	63.4	50.4	71 „ 5th & 23rd	42	„ 16th	61.3	...	60.5	...	3.45	16	94.1
October ...	29.86	53.8	58.0	47.9	66 „ 16th	32	„ 27th	52.3	...	57.1	...	1.78	19	112.3
November ...	29.80	45.9	50.4	37.6	60 „ 9th	21	„ 17th	44.1	...	52.4	...	3.03	17	52.9
December ...	29.88	40.4	44.3	35.6	52 „ 27th	27	„ 9th & 15th	40.1	...	48.5	...	2.56	17	22.3
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	... ..	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	26.72	175	1240.3
Means ...	29.89	51.0	56.4	43.1	... ..	...	... ..	51.5	...	52.7	...	...	...	...

